JULY 11, 1771. NUMBER 1041.

THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the freſheſt ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE.——*Suet.* in *Tib.* S. 28.

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LONDON, *May* 2.

Extract of a Letter from General Count Romanzoff, *dated March* 20, 1771, *relative to the taking of* Giurgovo *by the* Ruſſians.

I HAVE the Honour to inform you that, continuing our Conqueſts along the Danube, we have taken the Fortreſs of Giurgovo. The General Olitz, Commander in Chief of our Forces in Wallachia, having received my Orders to approach Giurgovo on the Side towards Buchareſt the 12th Inſtant, he found there the Enemy, conſiſting of ten Thouſand Men, who attacked him as he was getting Poſſeſſion of the firſt Intrenchment. He could not immediately take the ſecond, becauſe it was defended by the Cannon and a very deep Ditch. In the Night of the 15th, having divided his Troops in four Columns, he took the ſecond Intrenchment by Aſſault, in Spite of the Fire of the Enemy from the Fortreſs. The Engagement laſted above three Hours, and the Enemy left four Thouſand dead on the Spot. On our Part, there were only a Hundred and ſeventy three killed and a Hundred and ninety four wounded.

"The Turks retired into the Fortreſs, and continued firing, without Succeſs, till the 18th. Our Batteries beginning to play, had ſuch an Effect that the Towers and Walls were ſoon beat down, and their Magazine of Powder blown up. The Enemy, finding the Loſs of the Place certain, deſired to capitulate, which was granted. General Olitz permitted them to retire beyond the Danube. There were found in the Fortreſs eighteen Colours, ſixty two Pieces or Braſs Cannon, two Mortars, and a great Quantity of Proviſions and Ammunition."

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, *April* 27.

"Private Letters, of good Authority, from Vienna, adviſe that the 20th of May is the Day on which an Anſwer is expected from the Court of Peterſburg to the Plan of Peace with which Prince de Lobkowitz was charged to the Empreſs of Ruſſia, which will determine the Proceedings of the Court of Vienna.

"A Report prevails that there has been an Inſurrection of the Populace at Conſtantinople, which was likely to prove fatal to the Government; but no Particulars are mentioned. A quadruple Alliance is much talked of between Ruſſia, Great Britain, Pruſſia, and the Republick of the United Provinces, which has revived the Report of twenty four Thouſand Pruſſian Troops being to ſupply the Place of the Auſtrian Regiments that are to march out of the Netherlands."

They write from Peterſburg that her Imperial Majeſty has lately recalled all of her Subjects whatſoever from Baniſhment in Siberia, who had reſided in that inhoſpitable Deſert for the Term of ſeven Years.

This Morning a Courier, with Deſpatches of the laſt Importance, ſet out from his Excellency the Ruſſian Ambaſſadour's, in South Audley Street, for the Court of Peterſburg.

There has not, at any Time for theſe forty Years paſt, ſubſiſted ſo great a Coolneſs between the French Court and the States General, as at preſent.

The Doge of Venice lay at the Point of Death, when the laſt Letters came from thence, the 10th Ultimo.

They write from Hamburg that ſeveral capital Houſes in that City had ſuſtained conſiderable Damage by the overflowing of the Spring Tides from the adjacent Iſlands.

Letters from Elſineur, dated April 10th, mention that there was then ſo much Ice there that it was impoſſible for the Ships to ſail from thence, but they were in Hopes that in a few Days the Sound would be navigable. There were a Hundred Sail of Ships near in Shore, and in Sight of the Caſtle.

His Daniſh Majeſty has publiſhed a Reſcript, addreſſed to the Courts of Juſtice, requiring an equal Adminiſtration of Juſtice, and that juſt Demands be not withheld by the Great from inferiour Perſons, on any Pretence of Privilege. In Order to encourage the liberal Arts, his Majeſty has eſtabliſhed publick Schools for the Education of Youth, and has exempted printed Books from all Duties whatever.

We are informed that Lord Harcourt is not recalled from the Court of France, but has Leave to return home on his own private Affairs.

By Advices received from Tobago we learn that Iſland will produce as much Sugar and Rum, in three or four Years, as any Iſland in the Weſt Indies. The Inhabitants expect they will make three Thouſand Hogſheads of Sugar this Year.

Sunday Evening an Expreſs arrived over Land from Bombay, by which we learn that Heyder Ally has ſued for Peace with the Morattoes; that he has alſo deſired the Aſſiſtance of the Engliſh on this Occaſion; and that, upon the Whole, it was generally imagined this Affair would, in a very ſhort Time, be amicably adjuſted. This little Check upon the Aſiatick Chiefs has thrown great Weight into the Scale of the Engliſh, as it tends to convince Heyder Ally and the Aſiaticks of the abſolute Neceſſity they are under of always keeping well with the Engliſh; and ſome Perſons go ſo far as to hint that this little Diſcord between the Morattoes and Heyder Ally was, underhand, fomented even by the Engliſh themſelves, more eſpecially as the Expreſs remarks that all was tranquil and quiet when he left Bombay. By the ſame Channel we are informed that Colonel Coote is on his Paſſage home, and that his Arrival may be expected in the Courſe of this Month.

Yeſterday Lord Chatham made a Motion that an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, that he will be graciouſly pleaſed to diſſolve the preſent Parliament; and after a long Debate, which laſted till eight o'Clock, the Houſe divided, for the Motion twenty three, againſt it ſeventy two. The Speakers on this Occaſion were Lord Chatham, Lord Chancellor, Dukes of Mancheſter and Richmond, Lord Sandwich, and Lord Mansfield.

Monday Evening the Houſe of Commons put off the ſtock-jobbing Bill *ſine die*; and at the ſame Time adjourned till Monday next, having finiſhed the whole Buſineſs of the Seſſion.

Thurſday next being appointed for the breaking up of the Parliament, all the Members are to attend each Day of their Meeting until the above Time.

A great Perſonage will not, we are aſſured, go to the Houſe of Peers any more this Seſſion.

On Tueſday, in the Houſe of Commons, Mr. Richard Whitworth made a Motion, which was ſeconded by Sir Robert Clayton, to thank the Select Committee of twenty one for their Inquiries into the late Orders of the Houſe being diſobeyed. The Miniſtry ſeeing the ludicrous Intention of the Motion, Lord North moved for the Houſe to adjourn; and, after a ſhort Debate, they adjourned accordingly till Monday next.

Alexander Murray, Eſquire, who was ſelf-baniſhed ſome Years ſince for a Contempt of the Houſe of Commons, has been lately recalled from his Exile by the King's Privy Seal.

It is ſaid that the Honourable Charles James Fox will ſoon be promoted to a very important Office in Adminiſtration.

It is reported, with great Confidence, that a very extraordinary Preferment was lately offered to Serjeant Glynn, which he nobly refuſed, though it was tendered to him at the Inſtance of a great Perſonage.

We hear that Parſon Horne is ſo highly in Eſteem with the Premier that he has twice been admitted to his Levees.

The Office of Sheriff for the enſuing Year will, it is believed, produce one of the warmeſt Conteſts known for a long Time in this Country; as the intereſt of the different Candidates is almoſt equally powerful, and the Wiſhes of the People almoſt equally divided between them.

Notwithſtanding it has been aſſerted that an Accommodation has taken Place between Mr. Wilkes and Mr. Oliver, we are aſſured no ſuch Thing has ever been even in Contemplation; conſequently the approaching Election of Sheriffs will produce great Embarraſſments among the honeſt but inferiour part of the Community, who whilſt they are warmly attached to the one are wholly at a Loſs to know how to give up the other.

At the Meeting of the Society of the Bill of Rights on Tueſday laſt Sir Joſeph Mawbey took the Chair, when the Thanks of the Society was reſolved to be given to ſuch Members of the Houſe of Commons as ſupported the Motion for ſhortening the Duration of Parliaments. The Society at the ſame Time particularly requeſted John Wilkes, Eſquire, not to decline, on any Account, ſtanding as a Candidate for the Office of Sheriff of this City for the Year enſuing.

Next Week the Bank of England will begin to deliver Lottery Tickets for the current Year, in Exchange for their Certificates.

The City and Liberty of Weſtminſter are expected ſoon to addreſs the Lord Mayor and Mr. Alderman Oliver.

There will be a Court of Common Council held on Tueſday next, at which the Opinions of two eminent Profeſſors of the Law will be read touching the Confinement of the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor and Mr. Alderman Oliver.

It is ſaid that a great Change will ſpeedily take Place in the ſeveral Governments and Conſulſhips in America, the Weſt Indies, and the Mediterranean.

On Friday Evening laſt a Maſquerade was given for the Amuſement of the Children of Nobility in Soho Square, at the Houſe of Lord Pigot. Nurtured in the Boſom of Frivolity and Luxury, it is not to be wondered if they wiſhed to imitate their Pappas and Mammas, the *bigger Children* at Mrs. Cornelys's.

They write from Portſmouth that the Complement of Seamen intended for the Guardſhips there, which uſed to be about one Hundred and eighty Men, is to be augmented to four Hundred.

It is ſaid that an Augmentation of eighty nine Men is to be made to the Royal Regiment of Horſe Guards, and twenty nine private Men and one Serjeant to each of the light Troops belonging to the Dragoon Guards and Dragoons.

By the great Acceſſion of Seamen lately diſcharged, and now diſcharging, from the Navy, the few remaining India Ships, which have been ready a conſiderable Time, will ſoon be excellently well manned, and will proceed on their reſpective Voyages as ſoon as the Wind permits, the advanced Seaſon for thoſe Climates having rendered a more than ordinary Deſpatch neceſſary.

Many of the Britiſh Officers who ſerved in the Ruſſian Navy in the Mediterranean laſt Year, with ſo much Bravery and Honour, finding there is no Likelihood of War with France or Spain, are preparing to ſet out again and reſume their reſpective Commands in her Imperial Majeſty's Service.

Within theſe few Days a great Number of Tranſports, ſome ſay to the Amount of two Thouſand two Hundred Tuns, has been taken into his Majeſty's Service.

Beſides the Ships of War now paying off at Portſmouth, Plymouth, &c. ſix other Ships of the Line are ordered to thoſe Parts for the ſame Purpoſe.

The following Opinions of the Barons of Exchequer on Mr. Alderman Oliver's Caſe were delivered in Court on Tueſday laſt.

Baron Parker. The Queſtion before the Court is whether Mr. Oliver is, or is not, illegally impriſoned, and the Solution of it depends upon the Competency and Extent of the Juriſdiction of the Commons. Now that they are competent, and indeed the ſole Judges of their own Privileges, is allowed on all Hands. Coke, thirteen and fifty three, expreſsly holds this Doctrine, and he has in general been followed by all other Lawyers. How then can this Court pretend to take Cognizance of the Matter? No Caſe in Point has been quoted. If there were any to be found, I am convinced the Induſtry and Skill of my learned Brothers at the Bar would have brought them to Light. But there are many Caſes on the other Side of the Queſtion. Not to mention others, thoſe of Shafteſbury, of the Ayleſbury Men, and of Murray, are ſufficient. In two of theſe the Judges were unanimous, and in the third none differed but Holt. As to the Lords, in the Affair of the Ayleſbury Men, they were not unanimous. I have a Manuſcript which ſhows that Cooper, the Lord Keeper, diſagreed with Holt. The Law therefore is ſettled, and we cannot judge of theſe Matters but incidentally. Wilkes's Caſe is here brought forward. But was Wilkes, or Colonel Pitt, committed by the Houſe of Commons? By no Means. The Caſes there are not paralliel. What is the Reſult? We cannot alter the Laws; and Mr. Oliver muſt, in my Opinion, be remanded.

Baron Smythe: The Matter has been ſo fully and clearly ſtated by my Lord Chief Baron that Nothing remains for me to ſay, but that I entirely agree with him in Opinion.

Baron Adams. The Houſe has certainly a Right to commit for Breaches of Privilege, by ancient and immemorial Uſage. Had they not this Power they could not ſubſiſt as a Body, more than other Courts. A Meſſenger is certainly a proper Officer of the Court, and the Impriſonment of that Officer a Contempt. The Commons are certainly the only Judges of their own Privileges; they can never come before us but incidentally. There is no Precedent for it, but many againſt it. From Shafteſbury's and Murray's Caſes, it appears that they may commit generally; and they are very properly intruſted with this Power, for if the People cannot truſt them whom can they truſt? Thus then the Commons have a competent Juriſdiction. Their Adjudications is a Judgment, and their Commitment an Execution; and our Authority does not extend to theſe Caſes. The Priſoner therefore muſt be remanded.

Baron Perrot. The Queſtion before the Court is whether the Priſoner is under legal or illegal Confinement. If he is legally deprived of his Liberty, he muſt be remanded; but if he is not, he muſt be diſcharged. Now though it is certain that this Court does frequently take Notice of Privilege, yet, in this Caſe, it would be abſurd; becauſe it would render the inferiour the ſuperiour Court, and breed infinite Confuſion and Diſorder. The Commons being confeſſedly the ſole Judges of their own Privileges, except when they come incidentally before other Courts, we cannot examine the Principle of the Commitment; and if we cannot examine the Principle, ſo neither can we examine the Circumſtances and Conſequences ariſing from it. There is certainly good Senſe in the Objection made againſt the Execution of the Warrant by the Meſſenger, were the Forms of the Houſe examinable by us; but that is their own Province, and cannot here be drawn into Queſtion. As to the Diſtinction made between a Breach of Privilege and a Contempt, it is idle, becauſe they are ſynonimous Terms. Upon the Whole, I am, from the cleareſt Conviction, for remanding the Priſoner.

Extract of a Letter from Abingdon, *April* 30.

"Yesterday, at Half an Hour after five in the Afternoon, a smart Shock of an Earthquake was felt through the whole Length of this Town. It was but momentary, yet sufficiently distinguished by many Persons so as to find themselves lifted up in their Chairs, and the Pavement moved at the same Time. Some, who were drinking Tea, observed the Cups and Saucers to vibrate strongly upon the Table; in other Houses, the Tables quivered against the Wall, as if shaken with the Motion of some Carriage, and with such Sort of Noise. How far this Motion of the Earth has been felt in the neighbouring Country we have not yet heard, nor of any Mischief that has been done by it. The Wind was easterly, and remarkably still at the Time, though the preceding Part of the Afternoon had been rather high, and some Rain had fallen."

BOSTON, *June* 17.

WE are assured that the House of Representatives, on Friday last, ordered a solemn Protest to be entered on their Journal against all such Doctrines, Principles, and Practices, as tended to establish ministeral Instructions for Laws within this Province; and particularly against the present Manner of exercising the Prerogative, in convening and holding the General Assembly at Harvard College, in Cambridge, *merely by Virtue of Instructions*, as an intolerable Grievance, which ought speedily to be redressed.

NEW YORK, *June* 17.

FOR the Safety of Vessels coming into and going to Sea from the Port of New York, the Master and Wardens of the said Port did last Week place a large Can Buoy on the south west Spit of the east Bank, in eighteen Feet Water at low Water, bearing from the Lighthouse on Sandy Hook north west and by west Half west, and from the Bluff of Staten Island, making the Narrows south Half east. Vessels going down must keep in five Fathom Water until they open the Buoy with the Point of Sandy Hook, which will clear them of the Spit. They find that the first of the Flood sets about south west and by west for two Hours, and is apt to draw Vessels upon the west Bank.

Captain Boyd, in twenty eight Days from the Bay of Honduras, the 28th of May, in Latitude twenty one, Longitude seventy seven, spoke with a Ship and two Snows from Cadiz, for the Havannah, with a Number of Sailors on Board, to man several eighty Gun Ships that were building there; and two Days after he also spoke with a Brig from some Port in Spain, for the Havannah likewise, with Seamen also for the like Purpose, the Captain of which Vessel acquainted Captain Boyd that five others sailed in Company with him, all bound for the Havannah.

Saturday last were committed to our Jail, Peter Kelleghan, and Benjamin Smith, on Suspicion of being concerned in robbing the Store of Messr. Willing and Taylor, of Philadelphia. They came to Town from the southward the Day they were apprehended, and a large Sum of Money was found in their Possession when taken up, of the Receipt of which they gave an unsatisfactory Account.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 20.

Extract of a Letter from London, *April* 23.

THE Exhibition opens to-morrow, when our Friend Mr. West will figure highly. His Quebec Scene cannot fail of being universally admired. Besides this, he exhibits a noble Picture of Hannibal, swearing Enmity to the Romans, in which he has given full Scope to his rich Imagination. I have no Doubt, if his Life should be spared twenty Years, but he will make such Improvements as will place his Name among the first Class of Painters. His Application is unwearied.

Extract of another Letter from London, *of the same Date.*

"I find, by the good Precaution taken, you are very apprehensive of a War; but it will not be so speedy as that, though generally believed to be at no great Distance."

Extract of a Letter from London, *April* 24.

"The Parliament is still sitting. At present they are not engaged in any Thing that occupies the publick Attention. The Lord Mayor and Mr. Oliver are yet in the Tower, and will probably remain there until the Parliament rises. The Lord Mayor was brought up to Westminster Hall the Day before yesterday upon a Habeas Corpus, in Order to obtain his Discharge. Serjeant Glynn managed the Argument in Behalf of his Lordship, and in vain exerted his Eloquence and Abilities in his Favour. He was remanded, by the unanimous Opinion of the whole Court. The Chief Justice De Grey, and Mr. Justice Blackstone, distinguished themselves by the Accuracy and Strength of their Reasoning. For my own Part, although I have no Doubt that the Lord Mayor and Mr. Oliver are illegally confined by the House of Commons, yet I do not think it is in the Power of any Court in Westminster to afford them Relief. This is indeed a hard Case, but should notwithstanding be submitted to, as a partial Inconvenience, in Order to avoid the general Mischiefs and Confusion which would arise from an opposite Conduct."

Captain Osborn, from London, on the 15th of May, in Latitude 32: 15, Longitude 22: 10, spoke the Ship Flora, Captain Carter, who left Bristol some Time in March, bound to South Carolina, but meeting with heavy Gales had stove his Water and damaged his Bread, and was obliged to put into some Part of France to get a fresh Supply, and was then seventeen Days out. Captain Carter told Captain Osborn that the French were paying off their Men and laying up the Ships lately fitted out; he also told him that he had a few Days before spoke a Vessel from Spain, the Captain of which told him that the Spaniards also were laying up their Men of War, &c.

Monday last arrived here the Ship Newry Packet, Captain Charles Robinson, in six Weeks from Newry. He brought out three Hundred and forty Passengers, who all arrived in good Health, Part of which he landed at Newcastle,

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WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 11.

THIS Day the GENERAL ASSEMBLY met at the Capitol, agreeable to the PRESIDENT's Proclamation, when his Honour opened the Session with the following SPEECH.

Gentlemen of the COUNCIL, *Mr.* SPEAKER, *and Gentlemen of the* HOUSE *of* BURGESSES,

THE very great and heavy Losses which many respectable Gentlemen Merchants, and other Inhabitants of this Colony, have sustained by the late overflowing of the Rivers (as expressed in their Memorial, a Copy of which shall be delivered to you) have inclined me, with the Advice of his Majesty's Council, to call you together at this unexpected Time, that you may have the earliest Opportunity of considering what ought to be done for the speedy Relief of the Sufferers by so general and extensive a Calamity.

The unfavourable Influences which this unhappy Event must have on the Credit of some, in which many of the People might be deeply involved, if the Consideration of it should be long deferred, I hope will be a sufficient Apology for my convening you at this Season of the Year, when I know your own private Affairs require your more immediate Care and Attention.

Mr. SPEAKER, *and Gentlemen of the* HOUSE *of* BURGESSES,

I have desired the principal Sufferers to be prepared, against this Meeting, with a particular State of their several Losses, to be immediately laid before you, that the Business may take up as little of your Time as possible; and as the Relief which may be expected must originate with you, I cannot but in the warmest Manner recommend their Case to your serious Consideration, not in the least doubting but that those Sentiments of Justice, Honour, and Humanity, which have been your Guide in all similar Instances, will, upon this Occasion also, form the Rule of your Conduct.

Gentlemen of the COUNCIL, *Mr.* SPEAKER, *and Gentlemen of the* HOUSE *of* BURGESSES,

Humbly to submit to the Hand of Providence, in every Dispensation, is the indispensable Duty of us all; but I consider it as equally incumbent on us to endeavour to heal the Wounds which this Stroke hath given, as far as our Situation and the Circumstances of the Country will permit. For my own Part, I feel so sensibly for the Sharers in this melancholy Catastrophe that I shall be happy if, by my Assent to your Resolutions, I can be, in any Degree, instrumental in alleviating their Distresses.

I should be wanting in the Duty I owe to his Majesty, and the affectionate Regard I bear to this Country, if I did not embrace this first Opportunity which hath offered, since the Administration devolved upon me, of publickly condoling with you on the Death of our most worthy Governour, the Right Honourable Lord BOTETOURT; a Loss the more to be lamented by us, as we were the frequent Witnesses of his Excellency's constant and uniform Exertion of every publick and private Virtue, and had abundant Reason to be convinced that he made the real Happiness of this Colony an Object of his most ardent Wishes. But though we may be desirous of paying a just Tribute of Praise and Gratitude to such excellent Merit, let us be comforted, from this Persuasion, that the same favourable Attention and Regard to the true Interest and Welfare of his Majesty's faithful Subjects of Virginia, which led to the Appointment of this noble Lord to preside over us, will ever incline our most gracious Sovereign to fill the same Department with a Successour equally entitled to our dutiful and affectionate Esteem.

On Friday the 5th Instant departed this life at Mount Hermon, in King George County, in the fortieth Year of his Age, Mr. JOHN NEILSON, who was much esteemed, and his Death deeply regretted by his numerous Acquaintances. He was interred at Falmouth, where he chiefly resided as a Merchant above twenty Years. Being an old presiding Master of the ancient and honourable Society of Freemasons, the United Brethren of Fredericksburg and Falmouth Lodges attended his Funeral, and in proper Form paid him the lasting Honours due to a worthy Member.

[*Marriage.*] JOHN PAGE, Junior, Esquire, to Miss BETSEY BURWELL, only Daughter of Lewis Burwell, Esquire, of King's Mill.

ARRIVALS.

In James River, the Prince George, Fawn, from London, and the Argyle, Wilson, from Glasgow.

To the PRINTER.

I DOUBT not but the Loss sustained by the Publick, in the late Fresh, may cause the Question to be agitated in the House of Burgesses whether the Warehouses at Shocko and Byrd's shall be removed, and I agree that many in the Colony are interested in the Determination, as to the Place where they shall be established; but it is an unlucky Circumstance that the Interest of the Planter, who wrote in Kind's of the 27th Ultimo, and that of a very few of his Friends, should be so directly opposite to the real Interest of the Community, at least to that of nineteen in every twenty of those who bring Tobacco to those Warehouses. I shall not pretend to throw much Light on the Subject, as I cannot suppose that any Thing the Planter or I have said, or can say, in a publick Paper, can have any Influence on the Opinions of our Representatives, even supposing we both adhere strictly to Truth; but I hope to be excused if it should appear, to the Impartial and Disinterested, that most of his Performance is inconsistent with Truth and fair Representation.

The Warehouses may not only be fixed at Shoko, *as Land higher than we have hitherto known the Water to flow*, but they may be set upon a convenient Level, twenty Feet perpendicular above the Flowing of the Water, at the Height of the late Fresh; and if the Planter apprehends any Danger from one of that Height, it is Time for him to consider the Situation of his own Dwelling, unless he is already provided with a Seat as high as RICHMOND HILL.

The Land proposed for the Warehouses, on the upper Side of the Creek, is situated but eighty eight Yards farther from the Wharf than Shocko Warehouse, and is about the same Distance from it as Byrd's, has an easy Descent to the River, much preferable to what Art can effect at Rockett's, and the Ascent from it to the Top of Shocko Hill is likewise gradual and easy. That this is not the Case with Rockett's will be readily acknowledged by all who are acquainted with the Place, unless it be those few whose Minds are involved in the Clouds of Self-Interest. But, for the Information of such as are Strangers, permit me to mention what the Planter either forgot, or thought proper to conceal. From Byrd's Warehouses to the highest Part of the Hill proposed for the Warehouses at Rockett's is just a Mile, the Way very hilly and difficult, and from thence to the Wharf a Quarter more. Here the Planter might observe that when One is on the Way, a Mile is a Trifle; but when it is considered that most of the Tobacco that comes to those Warehouses is brought down to Westham by Water, and from thence six Miles to Shocko by Waggons, for which the Owners pay four Shillings and Sixpence or five Shillings a Hogshead, the additional Mile, in Proportion to the Distance, would add one Sixth to the Expense. But the Waggoners say they cannot afford to do it for less than one Third more, as they declare they can bring three Hogsheads at a Load to Shocko with greater Ease than two to Rockett's, the Road between the two being so steep and broken; add to this the Inconvenience of the Creek, which is often impassable several Days together, except by Boats and Canoes. Here the Tobacco must stop, pay Ferriage, or go six or seven Miles round. All this additional Expense the Owners must unavoidably pay; and as it can be made appear that out of five Thousand Hogsheads, which are received at these Warehouses, upwards of four Thousand eight Hundred are made on the upper Side of the said Creek, it is hoped little Regard will be paid to a few deeply interested Petitioners who live below it; two or three of whom, being the principal Promoters of the *disinterested Scheme*, as they would have it believed, hold all the Lands at and adjoining Rockett's. Let but those Men once get Warehouses established there, and the patriotick Mask will soon be thrown aside. Then may we hope to see *Trade diffused like the Rays of the Sun* (though it cannot be expected to proceed from the Influence of the Warehouses, as they will then be three Hundred and ninety Yards without the Town, instead of being placed near the Centre, as will be the Case if they remain at Shocko) and not cramped and confined as it is by the Merchants at Shocko, who are said to have engrossed all the Lands adjoining. This, however, is so far from being the Case, that upwards of two Hundred Lots may be purchased on reasonable Terms, and very short Notice; and whoever has said the contrary was either mistaken, or guilty of Misrepresentation. Should the Warehouses ever be moved to Rockett's, the Makers of Tobacco will soon find it their Interest to carry it to Page's, Rocky Ridge, &c. rather than submit to so much Trouble and Expense; and that this is the Design of some of the distant Petitioners, who have no Connexion with the Trade to this Place, may be seen with Half an Eye. It is vain for one Man, or a Number, to say they will set up Waggons, and carry Tobacco from Westham to Rockett's for the Price now paid to Shocko, even supposing they can give sufficient Security for their Performance Half a Century to come, since there are others who will engage to carry it to Shocko for one Shilling a Hogshead less than they shall to Rockett's, let that be what it will, and give Security equally indisputable. But those Men, who now offer so fair, cannot be supposed so blind to their own Interest as to suffer the Waggoners to impose on the Publick, so many Years past, without endeavouring to share the Spoil. But, says the Planter, the Water Carriage will be proportionably less. Does he not know that the worst of Water Carriage is but a Trifle, compared to that by Land? Or why were the Warehouses moved from Hood's, on the River, to Noble's, up a difficult Creek? And many Instances of the same Kind might be produced. And does he not know that the Freight of every Kind of Commodity to and from Rockett's always has been, and is now, exactly the same, from any Where down the River, as that to Shocko.

As to the Security for keeping the Channel open, I dare say none has ever been offered; nor does it appear necessary to be required. If it was ever mentioned in Conversation, it proceeded, I suppose, from a full Conviction that as long as a large Quantity of Water runs between the Wharf and the Island it will always find its Way to the River, and consequently open the Channel, in a short Time, as has been the Case since the late extraordinary Fresh; and that Quantity of Water may be easily increased, which will of Course improve the Navigation. But let us suppose that the Proprietor of the Lands where the Warehouses are proposed to be set should remove the Warehouses at his own Expense, and receive the Storage, could the Country, in that Case, run any Risk, from the supposed Uncertainty of a proper Navigation?

Unless the Planter will give up the Person who informed him that Tobacco has been carted to Rockett's, to be shipped, he must not take it amiss if he is accounted the Maker and Vender of a downright Falsehood; for here the Negative can be positively proved. Upon the Whole, the Situation proposed at Shocko has many natural Advantages, and is capable of much Improvement; that at Rockett's has but one from Nature, and is almost incapable of any from Art.

I have now, I think, given a thorough Weeding to the Planter's Performance; although I assure his Friend, and Fellow Landholder, that some of his delicious Cherries and Strawberries, with a sweet Nosegay from his Garden, would have afforded me a more agreeable Entertainment. I am (but it matters not) since I can subscribe myself

DISINTERESTED.

To the Reverend SAMUEL HENLEY, *Professor of Moral Philosophy in* William & Mary *College.*

SIR,

YOU have thought proper, in your Letter, to introduce the Subject of Dispute between us with Something said of yourself, and Something said of me. I must follow you in this Track. Was I so full of Vanity as to mistake Sneer for Compliment, I should have Nothing to offer on this Head besides Acknowledgments; but, not being possessed of that Degree of Vanity, I *will* not return you *counterfeit* Thanks, and I *can* have *no other* to return. I desire you to be *afraid* of Nothing, but what we both ought to be afraid of, that of being wrong in Respect to a Question of Importance. Without either Compliment or Sneer, I have so good an Opinion of your Abilities that I shall always rejoice to see them employed in a good Cause, and on a Subject which you have studied; and I am very sensible that if I shall have any Advantage over you in this Dispute it will be entirely owing either to the Goodness of my Cause or to my having considered it with some Attention; to which we humdrum Fellows, of slow Conceptions, are apt to fly for Shelter, as having Nothing else to depend upon, while you brilliant Geniuses rely too much on the Lustre of Capacity alone, unassisted by the Labour and Fatigue of Investigation.

I desire no better Proof of an Opponent's Inability to maintain his Assertions than to see a Man of your Parts reduced to cavil and play with Words, of which there are several Instances in your Letter. But to take you in Order: You say if the twelve Clergymen who composed the Convention did not do Business by Way of Representation, then they "could enter into no Transaction which concerned more than themselves." Why so? Your saying this is not surely all that is necessary to prove it. I will put the Supposition more favourably than perhaps you desire. Suppose twelve Clergymen, not met in Convention; suppose the Church of England to be only tolerated here; suppose these twelve Clergymen, not met in Convention, should take the Circumstances and Necessities of the Church under their Consideration, as Associators for the Rights of their Church and Religion, and should thereupon petition the King for a Bishop, who should create no Expense to the Community, to assist themselves and their Brethren in the Discharge of their Duty, and to govern themselves and their Brother Clergymen of the same Church, what Offence would they be guilty of? I know of none. If you know of any, point it out. Observe, in considering this Case you must take for granted that a Bishop to assist, and a Bishop at the Head of a Court of Clergymen to call delinquent Clergymen to Account, is agreeable not only to the twelve Associators but to their Brethren; for their Brethren, as well as they, have already declared their Minds in this Point, by subscribing to be conformable to this Form of ecclesiastical Government. An American Episcopate is of more Consequence than an Address to the Governour; therefore there was the more Reason not to suffer it to drop, or delay the Address for it, in the present Circumstances of the Clergy. What you suppose in your third Paragraph my farther Recollection will discover, my farther Recollection has not discovered; and how the Inference with which you close the Paragraph follows from the Premises, I do not discern.

In your fourth Paragraph, you call upon me for an *ingenuous* Explanation of the Terms *American Episcopate*. I will *ingenuously* tell you what is meant by the Use of these Terms, according to my Notion of the Matter, if that will satisfy you. We mean then, by these Terms, not to be particular to the King concerning such Points as these, whether the Episcopate shall extend to Part of the Clergy of Virginia only, or to all the Clergy of Virginia, or to the Clergy of Virginia with the Clergy of some other Provinces added to them. Such Points as these we leave to the Discretion of his Majesty, who, best knowing what Applications he has received, is best able to adjust such Points as these. You say, if the Clergy of the northern Colonies have requested a Bishop for more than themselves, the Clergy of this Province must have been egregiously injured. On the other Hand, in my Opinion, if the Clergy of the northern Colonies had, without our Assistance, procured a Bishop for us, they had done us a very acceptable Piece of Service, for which they would have been entitled to our most hearty Thanks; and I know not how any Clergyman of this Dominion can think otherwise, consistently with his Subscription to be conformable to the Constitution of the Church of England. You charge me with Inconsistency, in first saying that episcopal Government in the Church was interwoven with the Constitution of the State, and afterwards calling episcopal Government here a Non-Entity. Let us see what I did say. I said that episcopal Government in the Church was interwoven with the Constitution of the State; that notwithstanding this, by the Conduct of several successive Bishops of London, episcopopal Government of the Church, as to actual Operation, had ceased here for many Years; and that therefore your calling the present Government of the Bishop of London here *mild, just*, and *equitable*, was giving those Epithets to a *Non-Entity*. With Submission, whatever you may think to effect by your Management of my Words, there is in all this no Inconsistency of *Ideas*, no *sentimental*, nay not so much as *verbal* Inconsistency. For the *Repugnancy* between what we desire concerning an American Episcopate, and the natural *Rights* of Mankind, you refer me to my own Heart: A short Method of proceeding! Well, to please you, I have consulted my own Heart again. I find no such *Repugnancy* there; and if I should find any such Repugnancy there, I apprehend I should, at the same Time, find a Repugnancy between the natural *Rights of Mankind* and religious Liberty: For, if I mistake not, what we desire concerning an American Episcopate is founded on the Principles of religious Liberty. For the *Repugnancy* between what we desire concerning an American Episcopate, and *the fundamental Laws* of the Colonies, you refer me to *the Charters* of the Colonies. You should have told me too where these Charters are to be seen. It concerned you so much to give us some Extracts from these Charters, on this Occasion, that your omitting to give us such Extracts is, I think, a Proof that you have seen as little of these Charters as I have.

In your fifth Paragraph, you labour hard to make out some Relation between the American Episcopate which we desire and the Dispute between the Mother Country and her Colonies. You ask me if I have "forgotten "the Violences in New England occasioned by the Stamp Act." I answer, no. But this shows a *Relation* not between these Violences and our *American Episcopate*, but between these Violences and the *Stamp Act*. You go on, "If Men have been driven to such Extremities, when contending "*pro Focis*," what may we not expect when *pro Aris* is added?" That is, in plain English, when Men are driven to Extremities by an Attack on their civil Liberty, what may we not expect when an Attack on their religious Liberty is added? I answer, our American Episcopate is no Attack on either civil or religious Liberty, but has its Foundation in both. You add, "Perhaps you may be ignorant that one Cause the *civil War* "now raging in North Carolina is an Aversion to *ecclesiastical* Establish-"ment." And would you have us to throw aside all *ecclesiastical Establishment*, for Fear the Example of the Regulators in North Carolina should be followed throughout America? If ecclesiastical Establishment was any Cause of the Rebellion there, it was perhaps because the Establishment was new, or because it occasioned new Taxes; but our American Episcopate can occasion no Taxes, nor is it any new Establishment in the Church of England. Thus those little Clouds which you saw gathering in the Horizon of our American Episcopate are already vanished, and the Sky is become quite clear again.

In your sixth Paragraph, you mention my saying *it could never succeed* on the Commissary's proposing an Application to the Legislature for their Concurrence. I was not so silly as to suppose any Thing I said in Convention a Secret; though it seems you did, and therefore take the Merit

of publishing it. I will not dispute my having said the above Words, though I do not remember it. I will not endeavour to palliate or explain them by what else I said. Let them stand as they do, and make the most of them. It was natural for me to use such Words, because I had conceived a Notion, whether right or wrong, that the Legislature might like very well to see the Clergy introduce such a Bishop as we desire, yet might not like very well to give their open and active Concurrence to our Scheme, for Fear of raising either Hopes or Fears of a Bishop to come who would occasion new Taxes for his Support, or who would be possessed of more Powers than are necessary to correct the Irregularities of the Clergy. Neither in this Notion, nor in what I said, I can truly affirm, did I mean any the least Disrespect to the Legislature. Throw them ever so often into your Alembick, and there try upon them the alternate Heat and Chilness of your Resentment, you will never be able to distil from them any Appearance of Disrespect to the Legislature. And thus I make myself easy on this Article.

In the seventh Paragraph, you say that to have proved the Bishop of London's Government to the Clergy here, at present, *not to be mild, just*, and *equitable*, I should have proved his Administration to be *inequitable, unjust*, or *harsh*. Indeed now I cannot but be obliged to you for this Information, for had you not given me this Information I should never have thought that he who undertakes to prove any Thing *not to be white* undertakes to prove it *to be black*. I should have thought that he did enough to acquit himself of his Undertaking if he proved the Thing in Question *to be neither white nor black*, by showing it to be of *no Colour*. I am equally surprised that you should write against our Plan, without knowing what it is, and that you should not know what it is. It has been so often mentioned in publick that there is no Occasion to repeat the Mention of it here. Your Art of screwing out of what I said, concerning the Fall of episcopal Government in the Church formerly, a Discovery that we intend to introduce a far different Sort of Bishop from that which we profess to desire, not to mention your Raillery thereupon, is an Art by which you may prove any Thing out of any Thing. It is one of the most high strained Refinements of Suspicion. But beware, Sir, of the Refinements of Suspicion; for, though they may show a subtle Head, they are no Mark of a good Heart. To what you say of a suffragan Bishop I shall oppose a Passage from a Letter of a worthy and learned Friend of mine, who has written to me on the Subject. "Mr. Henley, in his Authorities from "Godolphin, Gibson, Wood, and Burn, should have gone farther, and "said, that these subsidiary, suffragan, or titular Bishops, were consecrated by the Archbishop of the Province, to execute such *Power* and "*Authority* as were limited in the *Commissions* by the Bishops whose *Suffragans* they were. The Bishop that shall nominate the *Suffragan*, or "the *Suffragan* himself that shall be nominated, shall provide two Bishops, "or *Suffragans*, to consecrate him with the Archbishop. The *Suffragans* "then have a Power to *consecrate* (26. 11. 8.) By the same Act, the "Person so consecrated shall have such Power, Authority, and Reputation, concerning the Execution of such *Commission*, as by any of the "Archbishops or Bishops, within their Diocese, shall be given to the said "*Suffragans*, as to *Suffragans* of this Realm heretofore hath been used "and accustomed. Upon which Doctor Gibson makes this Observation: "There is no Doubt but the Persons received to be suffragan Bishops in "England, before the making of this Act, were confined to the Exercise "of such Powers only as they had Commission from Time to Time "(Gibson, 135.) And their Office usually was to *confirm, ordain, dedicate Churches*, and the like; that is, to execute those Things which "pertain to the episcopal Office. Among which I reckon *Suspension and* "*Degration*, for I thing that he who can *ordain* and *consecrate* can also "*suspend* and *degrade*; he who can give a Power being qualified to take "it away, on Occasion of Mal-practices, by which it ought to be forfeited."

I cannot be reconciled to your Treatment of so affable, so humane, so moderate, so generous, so liberal, so good and great a Man, in every Respect, as the late Archbishop of Canterbury, Doctor Secker, was. Surely, Sir, it could be no Disgrace to Doctor Secker to contrive a publick spirited Scheme, which was not carried into Execution before his Decease, when that Execution depended not on the Contriver, but on others. Surely to have written *de Partu difficili*, or an *obstetrical Pamphlet*, at a Time when he intended to practice the Art of Midwifery, could no more render him a fit Object of Ridicule than to have been a Physician could render one of the Evangelists a fit Object of Ridicule. Where was your Disposition to give Honour, where Honour is due, when you fell upon *Secker* in such a Manner? Was it not taking a Nap? Having taken this Notice of the Injustice of your Reflections upon *Secker*, I will be bold enough to examine what you have said of him as a Piece of Wit. True Wit, you know, lies in the Resemblance of Ideas. *Secker* contrived a Scheme, without any Pain or Hurt to his Health; he communicated his Scheme without any Difficulty or Injury to his Health; he lived some Time after the Communication of his Scheme, and died of a Disorder that had no Relation to his Scheme. *Secker* then, with Respect to his Scheme, may be justly compared to a Woman who is easily and safely delivered of a promising Child at the proper Season, who lives several Years after the Birth of her Child, and at last dies from another Cause, leaving her Child to survive her, and make his Way in the World without her Assistance. Your ludicrous Comparison, therefore, of *Secker* to a Woman, who, after a *long* and *sore Labour*, at last *fatally miscaries of a still-born Fœtus*, not being founded in any Resemblance of Ideas, must either be false Wit, or an unhappy Attempt at true Wit, of which you have *miscarried*. What but a Skill in the Misuse or Perversion of my Words could make you *pretend* to think that I said any Thing of CONTEMPORARY Bishops of London? Arguing from Premises laid down by you, I made Mention of a supposed Conspiracy, in which successive Bishops of London must have been engaged. If a Conspiracy lasts any time, it is not necessary that all the Members of it should be living together at any one Instant of it. Old Members may die off, and new Ones be received into it, during its Continuance, between its first Rise and final Catastrophe. Admitting all I said of a suffragan Bishop to have been a Mistake, admitting that a suffragan Bishop cannot have Power to correct the Irregularities of the Clergy, cannot have Power to hold ecclesiastical Courts, cannot have such Power as the Bishop's Commissary has formerly had, either by the Laws in Being, or by a new Law (which, by the Bye, seems very strange) admitting, I say, all this, yet I mentioned enough of another Kind to show the Invalidity of your Plea in bringing your Oath of canonical Obedience against an American Episcopate. But this Oath, it seems, must not be mentioned by an Opponent, though it may by you; for, say you, "it was offered by the "Protesters in Defence of their Conduct, but is too keen a Weapon to be "used in Attack. If, however, you will force it into my Hand, keen "as it is, I must urge it home." Twice you have menaced me; once before about *dissecting* my Argument, and now about *urging your keen Weapon home*. I will not say that it concerns you as much to parry as to thrust; but this I will say, that, in my Opinion, you had better kill a Man at once than thus endeavour to frighten him to Death. I am sure I have Reason to wish that you would not talk, I mean *write*, in so threatening a Manner; for reflecting on this one Night a little before I went to sleep, and this bringing into my Mind a Farce which I had formerly seen acted on the Stage, both together, I suppose, made me dream that I was spread out flat on my Back before you, that you were flourishing over me a large *dissecting* Instrument, and expressing aloud the Satisfaction you should enjoy in ripping me up, while I trembled under the most agonizing Fears, lest you should every Moment uncover my Systole and Diastole, until at last I was awakened in a cold Sweat by the Agitation that such Apprehensions had put me into. I wish, indeed, that you would not use those Words, which, though only addressed by you to the *Eye*, yet, from some strange Intercourse between my optical and auditory Nerves, have the Property of leaving most dreadful Sounds in my *Ears*. Notwithstanding this Wish, you are heartily welcome to unfold my Mistakes as much as you please; for I had much rather that all my Mistakes should be exposed to the publick View than that one Reader should be in Danger of being misled, by my Errours in Reasoning. With Regard to the distressful Sounds that I complain of, I know you argue that your words, being in a Letter, and therefore addressed only to the *Eye*, cannot produce any terrifying Sounds. A Letter, you say, is as silent as a *Tombstone*. Yes, Sir, so it is; as silent as a Tombstone with an Inscription upon it. Yet a Piece of blank Paper is more silent than a Letter, because it is as silent as a Tombstone without an Inscription. But why should you put me to the Trouble of explaining a Matter which can be no Mystery to you? Why should a Man, of your real Understanding in Philology, or the Nature and Quantities of Language, as well as in other Sciences, when it will serve a present Turn, such as introducing *Struldbrugs*, or a Scrap of Latin, affect to pass for so mere a Simpleton as not to know that Paper, when written upon, or printed, *speaks*; that *Tombstones speak* when inscribed; and that there are fanciful people in the World, who, while they read with their Lips close shut, *hear* with their *Eyes* the Sounds of those Words which they read? Mighty pretty Controversy this!

I find, by one Passage of your Letter, that I am too long to please you when I write; and, by another Passage in your Letter, that I am too short to please you, when I speak. I had no Intention to disoblige you, either by my Prolixity in the one Case, or by my Brevity in the other. But if it should be my Misfortune to get out of your Favour without intending Offence, I must endeavour to bear that as I bear all other Misfortunes which I could neither foresee nor avoid.

I am, Sir,

Your very humble Servant,

JOHN CAMM.

Advertisements.

THE Subscribers think it necessary to give Notice that the Tract of Land in *King William*, called *Tuckiomans*, which they see is to be offered for Sale on the 18th of this Instant *(July)* is under a prior Mortgage to them; and that unless the Balance due on the said Mortgage (which is about one Hundred and fifty Pounds) is first paid, no Title will be made by them, and any made by other Persons will be disputed.

PHILIP W. CLAIBORNE.
CARTER BRAXTON.

NORFOLK, *July* 7, 1771.

IN Consequence of a legal Survey and Condemnation, as unfit for Sea, on *Tuesday* the 30th Instant will be sold at *Portsmouth*, for ready Money, for the Benefit of the Owners or Ensurers, the Hull, Materials, &c. of the Ship HANOVER PLANTER, *Muscoe Livingston* late Master. 2 GILCHRIST & TAYLOR.

IMPORTED in the *Boyd*, Captain *John Hartwell*, from *Glasgow*, without a Bill of Lading, a CASK marked I & P, No. 1. The Owner may have it on applying to the Subscriber at *Port Royal*.

JAMES DUNLOP.

IMPORTED in the *Prince George*, from *London*, just arrived in *James* River, two Casks marked RH, No. 1 and 2, for which there is no Bill of Lading, neither is it known who shipped them or to whom they are consigned. The Owner may have them on proving his Property, paying Freight, and the Charge of this Advertisement. 2‖ JOHN FAWN.

JOHN BRUCE, *M. A.*

HAS opened a PUBLICK SCHOOL over against the Church, at the Head of *Cumberland* Street, *Norfolk*; and proposes to teach the GREEK, LATIN, and ENGLISH Languages, NAVIGATION, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETICK, and MATHEMATICKS; where those who choose to favour him with the Instruction of their Children may depend on all due Attention being paid to their Education. 2‖

WANTED,

SOME CARPENTERS to erect a Furnace about a Quarter of a Mile from *Recovery* Furnace, in *Spotsylvania* County. Also a Number of WOODCUTTERS. The Price given is one Shilling and Tenpence a Cord, to find themselves Provisions and Tools; but, if their Owners live too far off, they may be supplied at the Furnace. I should have no Objection to hiring by the Month, or Year, if agreeable.

ANTHONY THORNTON, Junior.

YORK County, *July* 8, 1771.

WHEREAS several Persons who became Purchasers at the Sale of the late *John Howard*'s Estate have failed in complying with the Advertisements, in not giving Bond and Security, as required, this is to let such know that unless they come and give Bond and Security by the last Day of this Instant *(July)* their Purchases will be deemed as prompt Payments, and Suits commenced without farther Notice from the Executors. 2‖

A BALE marked I&P, No. 7, was brought from *Sbocko*, by Mistake, and landed at the Subscriber's, in *King* and *Queen* County. The Owner is desired to take it away and pay the Charges. JOHN MEREDITH.

Wanted on Charter for Liverpool,

A VESSEL from two Hundred and fifty to three Hundred Hogsheads Burthen, to load at *Norfolk*, with a Cargo that can be put alongside at a few Days Notice.

I have for Sale choice *Barbados* RUM and SPIRIT, *Grenada* and *Jamaica* RUM, MUSCOVADO SUGAR, COFFEE, GINGER, PIMENTA, and large SALT. 2 JOHN GREENWOOD.

To be LEASED *for a Term of Years, and entered upon by the 25th of* November *next*,

A TRACT of LAND pleasantly situated, opposite to the Borough of *Norfolk*, commonly called *Windmill Point*, on which are two Brick WINDMILLS completely fitted for grinding, with a large BAKEHOUSE containing four Ovens and three Bolting Mills all under one Roof, a large Granary sufficient to contain four or five Thousand Bushels of Wheat, with some Negroes, among whom are Millers, Bakers, and a Wench; also a commodious Dwellinghouse with four Rooms on a Floor, and all necessary Outhouses belonging thereto. Any Gentleman inclinable to take a Lease of the above Place may know the Terms by applying to *Matthew Phripp*, Esquire, of the Borough of *Norfolk*, or to the Subscriber on the Premises. Tf ROBERT TUCKER.

AS I intend to remove up the Country next Fall, I would sell my Plantation in *King & Queen* County, which consists of six Hundred and fifty five Acres of LAND, pleasantly situated on *Mattapony* River, about six Miles above *West Point*, and has on it a very good neat convenient Brick House with two large Rooms, two Closets, and a Passage on a Floor, with good Cellars under it, two very pleasant Portico's, one above and the other below Stairs, neatly finished, with Banisters and *India* Work, a very convenient Storehouse sixty Feet long, with two Floors and a Cellar, and all other Outhouses necessary, Garden, &c. in good Order. The Land is good for Corn, and with Manure will produce fine Tobacco. There is also belonging to the above mentioned Tract one Hundred Acres of Marsh, lying opposite, on the other Side the River, which is very convenient for getting Hay, &c. Any Person inclinable to purchase may be shown the same, and know the Terms, by applying to JOHN MEREDITH.

Who has also for Sale another Plantation in *King & Queen* County, just below *West Point*, known by the Name of *Gough's Point*, containing two Hundred Acres, adjoining the Land of Mr. *Samuel Meredith*, on which is a good Deal of Marsh that with little Expense might be made a valuable Meadow. The Land is well timbered, but no Improvements on it.

I have also three LOTS in *West Point* for Sale, whereon is a neat little Dwellinghouse with two Rooms on a Floor, and an old Kitchen. The above mentioned Land will be sold together, or in separate Tracts, as may best suit the Purchasers. Tf

To be SOLD *at Publick Auction, on* Thursday *the* 22*d of* August, *being* Orange *Court Day, at the Courthouse*,

ALL the remaining Part of *Ottonia* Tract, about five or six Thousand Acres. As this Land was formerly advertised, and fully described, it needs no farther Description. The Terms will be agreed upon by the Trustees, who will attend the Sale.

VIRGINIA, *sc.*

At a GENERAL COURT *held at the Capitol, May* 4, 1771.

John M'Dowall, Plaintiff, against *Ebenezer M'Culloch*, and *George Young*, of *Edinburgh, North Britain*, Bankrupts, *Alexander Baine, James Gibson*, and *Hugh M'Mekin*, Defendants, and *John M'Dowall*, and *Alexander Gray*, Plaintiffs, against *Ebenezer M'Culloch*, and *George Young*, of *Edinburgh, North Britain*, Bankrupts, *Alexander Baine*, and *Hugh M'Mekin*, Defendants, } In Chancery.

THE Defendants *Ebenezer* and *George* being beyond Sea, and not having entered their Appearance according to the Rule of this Court, on the Motion of the Plaintiffs, by their Counsel, it is ordered that the other Defendants, who have Effects of the said *Ebenezer* and *George* in their Hands, as is suggested, do not pay, convey away, or secrete such Effects, until the farther Order or Decree of this Court concerning the same; but that they deliver up such Effects, or so much thereof as will be of Value sufficient to satisfy the Demands of the Plaintiffs, unto the said Plaintiffs, upon their giving Security to the Clerk of this Court for the Return of such Effects, in such Manner, and to such Persons, as the Court shall hereafter adjudge. And it is farther ordered that the said Defendants *(Ebenezer* and *George)* do appear here on the first Day of the next Court, to answer the Bills of the Plaintiffs; and that a Copy of this Order be, within fifteen Days, inserted in the VIRGINIA GAZETTE, for two Months successively, and published on some Lord's Day, immediately after divine Service, in the Church of the Parish of *Elizabeth River*, in the County of *Norfolk*; and be also posted up at the Front Door of the Capitol, in the City of *Williamsburg*.

BEN: WALLER.

5D

RUN away from the Subscriber, in *Lunenburg*, on the 18th of *April* last, an outlawed Negro Man named ADAM, a Shoemaker by Trade, about five Feet eight Inches high, a slim black Fellow, with small Legs, has a naked Spot on the Top of his Head, and is a very sensible Fellow. Whoever secures the said Fellow so that I get him again, shall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward, besides what the Law allows.

2‖ JOHN PETTUS.

NORFOLK, *July* 6, 1771.

RUN away, on *Tuesday* last, an indented *Irish* Servant Man who goes by the Name of THOMAS FAY. He is about eighteen Years of Age, wears his own Hair tied behind, walks bad, and had on, when he went away, a spotted Flannel Jacket, light black gray Breeches trimmed with black, and took with him an old Snuff coloured Cloth Coat. Whoever takes up the said Servant, and delivers him to me, shall be handsomely rewarded for their Trouble.

FREER ARMISTON.

RUN away from the Subscriber, on the 20th of *June*, a Mulatto Man named JACK HARRIS, about twenty Years of Age, about five Feet nine Inches high, has a flat Nose, a Scar on one of his Thighs, and a grim down Look. He had on a Pair of blue Breeches, a blue Waistcoat without Sleeves, a Plains Waistcoat, Osnabrug Shirt, a Felt Hat bound round the Brim, blue Stockings, and a Pair of Pumps, &c. Whoever will deliver him to me near *Shirley*, in *Charles City* County, shall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward, and reasonable Expenses paid. WILLIAM HARDYMAN.

TAKEN up, in *Prince William*, an Iron gray MARE about thirteen Hands high, with a bushy Tail, dark Mane hanging on the off Side, spotted in the Face, undockt, but her Brand is unknown.

THOMAS MASTERS.

NORFOLK, *July* 1, 1771.

AT our *RUM DISTILLERY* here may be had a constant Supply of that Article, and MOLOSSES, which we will sell on the lowest Terms. Those who favour us with their Orders may depend upon being well used; and they will please to address them to Mr. *William Calderhead*, who conducts the Business of the Distillery, or to JAMIESON, CAMPBELL, CALVERT, & Company.

WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 4, 1771.

ANTHONY SINGLETON, Jeweller and Goldsmith, begs Leave to acquaint the Publick that he has just opened Shop opposite to the RALEIGH Tavern, where such as please to favour him with their Custom may depend upon being furnished with all Sorts of Work in those Branches on reasonable Terms, executed in the neatest, most fashionable, and Workman-like Manner.

*** MOURNING RINGS made on the shortest Notice.

WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 4, 1771.

ANY Person well acquainted with Plantation Business, that comes properly recommended, may have very good Encouragement by applying to

2‖ WILLIAM FINNIE.

FREDERICKSBURG, *June* 25, 1771.

THOMAS HOLMES, Saddler and Harness Maker, hereby informs the Publick that he has opened Shop opposite to the *Long Ordinary*, where he intends carrying on his Business in all its Branches; and as he has just imported a large Assortment of Materials in his Way, those Gentlemen who please to favour him with their Custom may depend upon having their Work done in the neatest and best Manner, and on very reasonable Terms. ‖

KING and QUEEN, *July* 1, 1771.

BEING determined to remove, as soon as I can make it convenient, into the Frontiers, this is to acquaint the Publick that I have a Tract of Land on *Mattapony* River, known by the Name of FLEET's FERRY, containing a Thousand Acres of high Land and Marsh, which I would sell. There are good Buildings, great Plenty of different Sorts of Fruits, and it is a pleasant Situation. The Ferry is worth about fifty Pounds a Year, it is one of the best Fisheries on the River, and there is a good Gristmill near the House.——I have also another Tract for Sale, about four Miles distant, and near *King* and *Queen* Courthouse, containing three Hundred and sixty six Acres, whereupon are all necessary Buildings for a Quarter, with great Plenty of fine Fruits.——They will be sold together, or separate, as Purchasers may incline; and Credit will be allowed for Part of the Money. For Terms apply to me, living at the Ferry. WILLIAM FLEET.

To be SOLD *to the highest Bidder, on* Friday *the* 20*th of* September, *if fair, otherwise next fair Day, on the Premises*,

A VALUABLE Tract of LAND containing upwards of eight Hundred Acres of high and low Grounds, lying on *Buckskin* Creek, in the County of *Dinwiddie*, within twenty Miles of *Petersburg*, being the Land whereon the Subscriber now lives, with very good Improvements thereon, and to be entered on at *Christmas* next. It is very convenient to Church, Mill, and Courthouse. One Third of the Purchase Money to be paid down, or Merchants Notes payable in the *October* General Court; the Residue to be paid at two annual Payments. The Situation is remarkably pleasant, and very healthy; it is well calculated for farming, being extremely good for Stocks of all Kinds, and with a small Quantity of Manure produces good Tobacco. The Purchasers are to give Bond and Security. JOHN JONES

For SALE,

THE Plantation whereon *William Stubbs* formerly lived, in *Gloucester* County, containing between three and four Hundred Acres, upon which is a good Dwellinghouse, and some Outhouses. Any One inclinable to purchase may know the Terms by applying to Mr. *Lewis Baker*, in *Gloucester*.—I will likewise sell the Land where I now live, in *Amelia*, with the Crop of Corn, Fodder, and Stock, on eighteen Months Credit.

NELSON JONES.

To be RENTED *for one Year, or a Term of Years, and may be entered on in three Months*,

THE LOT and HOUSES, near *Cabin Point* Warehouses, which are now occupied by the Subscriber. There are six Acres and a Half of Land, a good Dwellinghouse with all necessary Outhouses, Storehouse with a Counting Room, a Lumber House forty by twenty, and an exceeding good Garden. The Whole will be put in the best Repair and Order, and any Alterations or Additions that may be judged needful will be made to the Storehouse. Any Person inclinable to rent the same may know the Terms by applying to JOHN AUSTIN FINNIE.

N. B. If the above Lot and Houses should not be rented, I would dispose of them. The Terms of Payment, in that Case, would be made very easy to the Purchaser.

CABIN POINT, *June* 26, 1771.

RUN away from the Subscriber's Plantation in *Bute* County *North Carolina*, some Time in *July* last, a Negro Fellow named WILL. He is about thirty eight Years of Age, thick set, and well made, much scared with Whipping, and one of his great Toes off, I believe, at the second Joint He formerly belonged to Colonel *John Tabb*, deceased, of *Elizabeth City*, and is supposed to be lurking in that Neighbourhood, or that of Mrs. *Lydia Jones* of the said County, who owns a Brother to the said Negro. FORTY SHILLINGS Reward, besides what the Law allows, will be given for apprehending and securing him in any of his Majesty's Jails, or FIVE POUNDS if he be taken out of the Colony.

Also run away from my Plantation in *Prince George*, about the Beginning of this Month, a Negro Lad named BACCHUS. He is thick set, and well made, about seventeen or eighteen Years of Age, and speaks broken *English*. I understand he has been taken up at *Sewell's Point*, but made his Escape, and will probably do it again, if taken up, without the utmost Precaution. I am apprehensive he is endeavouring to make out of the Country, having made an Attempt of that Kind once before. Whoever apprehends him, and will commit him to Jail, shall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward, and if taken up out of the Colony FIVE POUNDS. JOHN AUSTIN FINNIE.

POETS CORNER.

The OCEAN.

SEARCH Nature's Works, through all her mazy Plan,
All Nature's Works are Counterparts of Man;
'Tis Man, 'tis Man, the moraliſing Muſe
Sees in the Rock and in the Wave purſues.
Mark yonder lowering Cloud, ſee Billows riſe!
Shoot up aloft in Air and threat the Skies:
Such and ſo great the Storm within the Soul,
When Reaſon ſinks, and Paſſion's Billows roll.
See trembling Sun Beams play along the Tide;
Soft breathes the Gale, and ſmooth the Waters glide:
'Tis ſo the placid Man's Life gently flows,
Where all is Motion, and yet all Repoſe.
The Sluggard, every Paſſion lull'd aſleep,
Dares not to hope, to fear, to joy, to weep:
Behold, fit Emblem of the Sluggard's Reſt,
The dead ſtill Calm, unbleſſing and unbleſt,
Waves deſtroy Waves, ſucceſſive as they flow,
And beat down others, that themſelves may grow:
So the falſe Wretch, the baſeſt of the baſe,
Supplants his Fellow to uſurp his Place.
Wrapp'd in himſelf, and reſolutely juſt,
Unmov'd, nor changing with the changing Guſt,
The moral Hero ſtands each adverſe Shock:
The moral Hero's pictur'd in the Rock.
Behold the Ocean, all inteſtine Jar,
All Chaos, Diſcord, and unceaſing War;
Behold the World, all Paſſion and all Strife:
The World's an Ocean, and our Voyage Life.
See, ſee, each Bark exalt the little Sail,
Launch eager on the Tide, and catch the Gale.
A hapleſs Bark! long ere it reach the Coaſt,
It muſt be ſhatter'd, and it may be loſt.
Paſſions are Winds to urge us o'er the Wave,
Reaſon's the Rudder to direct and ſave:
This, without thoſe, obtains a vain Employ;
Thoſe, without this, but urge us to deſtroy.
Hope is our Anchor, every Comfort paſt,
She gives an animating Smile at laſt:
With her, though wreck'd, we dare the ſtormy Main,
And, wreck'd again, with her we dare again.
The Port is Happineſs, all hither aim;
All ſeek, by different Means, one End the ſame.
O Happineſs, to thee, to thee we're bound,
Thee ever ſeek to find, though none e'er found.
We ſeek thee here in vain, we ſeek thee there;
Still, ſtill, in vain, thou Phantom fleet as Air!
Say, Goddeſs, in what Place thou lov'ſt to dwell,
What unknown Region, or what unknown Cell;
O deign to ſhed one glimmering Ray of Light,
Exalt one Beacon and direct us right.
Through unknown Tracks, through hidden Cells, for thee
We'll climb each Rock, and dauntleſs brave each Sea.
Unlike to this, behold another Port,
To which we would not, yet we muſt reſort;
A ſilent Port, where Winds forget to roar,
And foaming Billows learn to foam no more,
Where Clouds and Quickſands, Storms and Tempeſts ceaſe,
All huſh'd in Silence and eternal Peace.
Short is your Courſe, protract it as you can;
Proceed then, Mortal, nor curtail thy Span.
The Storms of Paſſion, Whirlpools of Deſpair,
The Straits of Trouble, and the Clouds of Care;
Theſe, though they threat, ſhall quickly paſs away;
Short is thy Voyage, ſhort like that are they.
Nor Seas nor Shores remain beyond, to thee,
All, all ſhall ceaſe, when thou ſhalt ceaſe to be.

HIS Majeſty's Poſtmaſter General having (for the better facilitating of Correſpondence between *Great Britain* and *America*) been pleaſed to add a fifth Packet Boat to the Station between *Falmouth* and *New York*, Notice is hereby given that the Mail, for the future, will be cloſed, at the Poſt Office in *New York*, at twelve of the Clock at Night, on the firſt *Tueſday* in every Month, and deſpatched by a Packet, the next Day, for *Falmouth*.

By Command of the Deputy Poſtmaſter General.
ALEXANDER COLDEN, Secretary.

RUN away from the Subſcriber in *Culpeper*, near *Thornton*'s Paſs, on the 30th of *May* laſt, a Convict Servant named PETER BACHELOR, an *Engliſhman*, about three and twenty Years of Age, five Feet eight or nine Inches high, a ſturdy Fellow, of a clear and ruddy Complexion, has black Hair, and blue Eyes. He had on a new Felt Hat, an Oſnabrug Shirt, old Leather Breeches patched in the Seat with *Virginia* Cloth, and a Pair of turned Pumps made of Dogſkin, with the Hair outward. It is ſuppoſed that he has taken with him a Negro Man belonging to Captain *John Strother*, named AVERY, a luſty well ſet Fellow, five Feet ſix or ſeven Inches high, who took with him an old red great Coat, an old red Cloth Waiſtcoat, and a Felt Hat. They have with them ſundry other Clothes. Whoever delivers the ſaid Servant to me ſhall have FIVE POUNDS Reward, beſides what the Law allows, and THIRTY SHILLINGS for the Negro.

JOSEPH STROTHER.

NANSEMOND, *June* 25, 1770.

AS the Partnerſhip of the Subſcribers will expire next *Auguſt*, it is earneſtly requeſted that all thoſe who are indebted to them, either in this Colony or in *North Carolina*, may come and ſettle their Balances immediately, by Payment or Specialty. Thoſe who have any Demands againſt them are deſired to make them known, and they ſhall be adjuſted. All who ſettle their Accounts as above ſhall meet with the greateſt Indulgence, but ſuch as fail may depend upon their Accounts being put into an Attorney's Hands, without Delay; which Proceeding will be very diſagreeable to

Their obliged humble Servants,
WILLIAM HAMILTON & Company.

¶ The Buſineſs will be carried on, both in this Colony and in *North Carolina*, and the ſame good Uſage and Indulgence may be expected, as formerly, under the Firm of

JOHN HAMILTON & Company.

WARWICK, *July* 1, 1771.

WHEREAS I bought a Negro Man, named CHARLES, of *Spencer Thomas*, who promiſed to get me a Right to him from Colonel *Gaſkins* of *Northumberland*, in whom he ſaid it lay, by the laſt *Oyer* Court, when the Money was due; and whereas the ſaid *Thomas* has ſince applied for the Money, without producing a proper Right to the ſaid Slave, this is to inform whoever it may concern that whenever I get a good Title made to me the Money ſhall be paid.

JOHN FOULER.

JUNE 18, 1771.

IT would greatly oblige me if the different Gentlemen who are my Creditors would meet, or appoint ſome One for them who ſhould, at *Weſtmoreland* Court in *Auguſt* next, that Something may be done for their general Satisfaction. —— I am willing to do whatever my preſent Circumſtances will admit of for that Purpoſe, and it is a Hardſhip that One ſo inclined ſhould ſtill be diſtreſſed by them.

GILBERT CAMPBELL.

FREDERICKSBURG, *June* 24, 1771.

I INTEND for ENGLAND next Month, and ſhall leave all my Buſineſs with Mr, WILLIAM TEMPLEMAN.

CHARLES YATES.

DINWIDDIE County, *June* 20, 1771.

THIS is to forewarn all Perſons from taking an Aſſignment of my Bond to *William Irby* for fifty Pounds, due on the 17th of this Inſtant, as I will not pay it before his Wife gives up her Dower in a Piece of Land which I purchaſed from the ſaid *Irby*.

JESSE LEE.

WHEREAS *James Blount*, Eſquire, one of the Repreſentatives for *Chowan* County, in *North Carolina*, hath lately reported that Mr. HENRY DONE, Baptiſt Miniſter near *Edenton*, in the County and Province aforeſaid, ſome Time ago, in his Travels to the ſouthward of *Carolina*, appointed a Meeting, and borrowed the Sum of ten Pounds Proclamation Money, and not only diſappointed the Meeting, but came off in a clandeſtine Manner with the ſaid Money, and ſome other Reports of the like Nature, which Reports the ſaid *Henry Done* challengeth the ſaid *James Blount* to prove, or elſe to remain upon Record not only the Reporter of the ſaid Falſity, but the Author of it.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt Bidders, on* Saturday *the* 13*th of* July *next, at the Houſe of* DANIEL BAXTER *in* Williamſburg,

ABOUT two Hundred Yards of white and brown Linen, ſixty Yards of very good ſix-Quarter Cloth, Mens and Womens Shoes, three Barrels of Starch, two Barrels of *New York* Beer, twelve Firkins of Butter, eight Boxes of Candles, about a Hundred Weight of Chocolate, two very good *Italian* Chairs, an excellent Chair Horſe, *&c. &c. &c.* Credit until the 25th of *October* next will be allowed for all Sums above twenty five Shillings, upon Bond and Security.

WHEREAS Mr. *William Hamlin*, lately deceaſed, by his certain Indenture, bearing Date the fourth Day of *April* laſt, did convey unto Colonel *Theoderick Bland*, and myſelf, one undivided Moiety of eighteen Hundred Acres of Land, with a Forge and Water Griſtmill thereon, being the capital Prize drawn in Colonel *Bernard Moore*'s Lottery, in Truſt, for the Payment of certain particular Debts therein mentioned, and alſo for the Payment and Diſcharge of all his other honeſt, juſt, and fair Debts, provided his Creditors, within three Months from the 11th of the ſaid Month of *April*, would, by Writing under their Hands, accede to and deſire to come within the ſaid Truſt; and whereas alſo Mr. *Hamlin* thought proper to appoint me Executor of his laſt Will and Teſtament, which ſeveral Truſts I would willingly execute with ſtrict Juſtice to his Creditors, and to his Eſtate, I do therefore give this publick Information of the Truſt aforeſaid, that all thoſe to whom he is indebted may have an Opportunity of claiming the Advantage intended them, requeſting as well ſuch Creditors as deſire to be comprehended within the ſaid Truſt, as thoſe who do not, that they will immediately ſignify their Reſolutions reſpecting the ſame to me, and at the ſame Time acquaint me with the Sum and Nature of their ſeveral Demands, that I may endeavour to make proper Proviſion for the Payment of all his Debts, in due Order. And as it appears from his Books that his outſtanding Debts are conſiderable, I do moſt earneſtly entreat his Debtors to be ſpeedy in an honeſt Settlement and Diſcharge of their reſpective Balances. This Juſtice to his Eſtate I think I have a Right to expect from his honeſt and grateful Debtors, in Return for the Lenity and Indulgence they experienced in his Lifetime.

By this Method I muſt alſo inform Mr. *Hamlin*'s Clients, that, being poſſeſſed of all his Papers, I do propoſe (with their Approbation) to finiſh his Cauſes in the ſeveral Courts of *Charles City*, *Cheſterfield*, *Prince George*, *Dinwiddie*, and *Suſſex*, except ſuch as I was employed in againſt him, which I ſhall deliver up to the Care of ſome other Attornies. And as it will be impoſſible for them, or myſelf, to conduct intricate Cauſes properly without Inſtructions, I requeſt that the Parties will loſe no Time in furniſhing me with full Information about their Suits, that I may endeavour to do them Juſtice. Thoſe who diſapprove of my conducting their Buſineſs, or have, during Mr. *Hamlin*'s tedious Indiſpoſition, or ſince his Death, employed other Attornies, will pleaſe to direct how I ſhall diſpoſe of their Papers.

I find that through Mr. *Hamlin*'s Kindneſs, and for Want of a fixed Abode, many of his Books, and other Things, are lent out, and otherwiſe diſperſed amongſt his Acquaintances, which will render the Collection of them very difficult, if not impracticable, without their Information and Aſſiſtance, I therefore hope that all thoſe who are in Poſſeſſion of any of his Books, or other Things, will ſpeedily contrive me Notice thereof, and the moſt convenient Opportunities of procuring them.

JOHN RUFFIN, Junior.

N. B. For the Advantage of the Creditors, I will extend the Time limited for their Acceſſion to the Truſt until the tenth Day of *October* next.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 27, 1771.

ON *Thurſday* the 18th of next Month will be ſold to the higheſt Bidder, upon Credit till the 30th of *October* 1772, the HOUSE and LOT whereon Mr. THOMAS CRAIG now lives. Bond and good Security, bearing Intereſt from the 20th of *Auguſt* next, will be required, at which Time the Premiſes will be delivered up. —— And on *Monday* the 12th of *Auguſt* will be ſold, upon ſix Months Credit for all Sums above twenty Shillings, all his HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, and five LOTS of GROUND in *Bell-Craig* Street. Bond and Security will be required.

HENRY DIXON, Truſtee for the Creditors.

To be SOLD *at* King William *Courthouſe, on* Monday *the* 12*th of* Auguſt *next, being Court Day, at publick Auction, or at any Time before by private Sale, under a Deed of Truſt from Mr.* William Hamlin, *lately deceaſed,*

ONE undivided Moiety, or Half Part, of eighteen Hundred Acres of LAND, with a FORGE and WATER GRISTMILL thereon, ſituate, lying, and being in the County of *King* and *Queen*; which ſaid Land, Forge, and Mill, were drawn as a Prize in Colonel *Bernard Moore*'s Lottery, by the ſaid *Hamlin*, and *Philip Parr Edmondſon*, Gentleman. The Terms to be made known at the Time of Sale.

THOMAS BLAND.
5 JOHN RUFFIN, Junior.

COMMITTED to the Jail of AUGUSTA, an outlandiſh Negro Fellow, about twenty five Years of Age, five Feet ten or eleven Inches high, is likely, well made, but cannot ſpeak *Engliſh* well enough to tell his Maſter's Name. He had on an old blue Frock, very ſhort, old blue Breeches, Oſnabrug Shirt, and a white Woollen Cap. Alſo committed to the ſaid Jail, on Suſpicion of being a Runaway Servant, an *Iriſhman* who calls himſelf JAMES TOBIN, and anſwers the Deſcription of a Perſon of his Name advertiſed ſome Time ago by the Jailer of *Amherſt*, who had confeſſed himſelf to be a Runaway Servant belonging to Captain *Somerville*. The Apparel he now hath on is a blue Cloth Coat with yellow carved Buttons, an old ſtriped Cotton Waiſtcoat, old Leather Breeches, coarſe Shirt, and a Half-worn Caſtor Hat. The Owners are deſired to pay Charges, and take them away.

GEORGE MATTHEWS, Sheriff.

BUCKINGHAM, *June* 10, 1771.

RUN away from the Subſcriber's Plantation in *Bedford*, on the 7th of *May* laſt, a ſquat made black *African* Fellow, named WILL, marked in the Cheeks according to the Cuſtom of his Country, ſpeaks *Engliſh*, *French*, and I believe *Spaniſh*, and has been bred a Sailor. When he went off he had on, or carried with him, a Coat of Plains, a Sailor's blue Jacket, and a Felt Hat. It is thought he will make for *Norfolk*, as he came from that Place. Maſters of Veſſels are deſired to beware of harbouring him. I will give FIVE POUNDS Reward if he is delivered to me in *Buckingham*, or FIFTY SHILLINGS if ſecured in any Priſon, ſo as I may get him, or delivered to Mr. *James Lyle*, Merchant at *Rocky Ridge*.

THOMAS ROBERTS.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *Lancaſter*, on the 24th of *December* laſt, a Negro Man named WILL, about five Feet eight or nine Inches high, between thirty and forty Years of Age, but looks older than what he really is. He has been at work in *Norfolk* for ſome Time paſt, and went by the Name of *William Moore*, as a Freeman. He is a very good Hoſtler and Gardener; and what may detect him ſooner, he is very fond of Liquor, and when drunk very quarrelſome and ſaucy. Whoever will ſecure him in any Jail, and give me Intelligence ſo that I may get him again, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS, and if brought to me TEN POUNDS, paid on the Delivery of the Negro.

JOHN WORMELEY.

STRAYED away from the Subſcriber, laſt *March*, a red bay three Year old FILLY with a Star in her Forehead, one or both hind Feet white, about four Feet five or ſix Inches high, neither dockt nor branded. She carried with her a Year old dark bay COLT with a blaze Face, one or both hind Feet white. The Filly was raiſed at my Plantation on *Mekerrin* River, *Brunſwick* County, where I imagine they would have gone, as they were ſeen together making that Way, if they had not been ſtopped by ſome ill diſpoſed Perſon. FORTY SHILLINGS Reward will be given for each to the Perſon that will bring them to me, in *Prince George* County.

NATHANIEL HARRISON.

TAKEN up by the Subſcriber, in the Freſh, a SHIP's BOAT, about fifteen Feet Keel, painted red the Inſide, and yellow without; had four Oars, and a Piece of two Inch Pine Plank in her. The Owner may have her by applying to me, in *Surry* County.

WILLIAM BROWNE.

TAKEN up, in *Southampton*, a middle ſized bay HORSE, very poor, with a roached Mane and Bob Tail, and appears to have been lately worked in a Waggon, being much cut with Harneſs. Poſted, and appraiſed to fifty five Shillings.

WILLIAM POPE.

For SALE,
And may be entered on immediately,

THE LOT and HOUSES, near *Cabin Point* Warehouſes, at preſent occupied by Mr. *Walter Peter*. There are four Acres of Land well incloſed, a good Dwellinghouſe, with all neceſſary Outhouſes, alſo a Storehouſe, Counting Room, and two Lumber Houſes. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the Terms by applying to

Tf JAMES BUCHANAN.

N. B. If the above Lot and Houſes are not ſold they will be rented for a Term of Years, not exceeding three.

DUMFRIES, *June* 6, 1771.

WHEREAS the Subſcriber carried on a Trade in *Charles* County, in the Province of *Maryland*, in Company with *John Semple*, now of *Prince William* County, in the Colony of *Virginia*, from the Year 1757 to the Year 1763, when the Partnerſhip was diſſolved; and in the Year 1760 the ſaid *Semple* purchaſed of Meſſ. *John Carlyle* and *John Dalton*, for the Behoof of that Concern, a Lot of Land in the Town of *Alexandria*, for which the Subſcriber paid the Purchaſe Money, by *Semple*'s Bill of Exchange drawn on him on Account of the Company, on which Lot the Company made ſeveral valuable Improvements; and afterwards, in the Year 1764, the ſaid *Semple* took a Deed in his own Name for the ſaid Lot and Improvements; and whereas, by the Articles of Copartnerſhip, the ſaid *Semple* bound himſelf not to draw any Money or Effects from that Concern, until the whole Debts due by it were fully ſatisfied, and totally paid off: This, therefore, is to forewarn any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever from taking any Aſſignment of the ſaid Lot, without the Conſent of the Subſcriber, who ſolely manages and tranſacts the Buſineſs of the ſaid Partnerſhip (Mr. *Semple* not having had any Management therein theſe ſix Years paſt) otherwiſe his or their Right will be of no Validity, as I ſhall diſpute the Title *John Semple* may preſume to aſſign him or them, it being diametrically repugnant to the Spirit, Meaning, and expreſs Words of the ſaid Articles of Copartnerſhip, recorded in *Charles* County aforeſaid.

6 JAMES LAWSON.

VIRGINIA, *ſc.*

At a GENERAL COURT *held at the Capitol*, May 7, 1771.

Thomas Blackmore, Darſey Pentecoſt, Thomas Speake, James Lindſey, Nathaniel Barrett, and *Thomas Wadlington*, Plaintiffs, againſt *James Fowler*, of the Province of *Pennſylvania*, *Edward Snickers, Thomas Colſton, George Jump, Joſeph Eldridge, William Bilbow, Stephen Johnſon, David Aſhley*, and *Thomas Shepherd*, Defendants, } In Chancery.

THE Defendant *James Fowler* being beyond Sea, and not having entered his Appearance according to the Rule of this Court, on the Motion of the Plaintiffs, by their Counſel, it is ordered that the other Defendants, who have Effects of the ſaid *Fowler* in their Hands, as is ſuggeſted, do not pay, convey away, or ſecrete ſuch Effects, until the farther Order or Decree of this Court concerning the ſame; but that they deliver up ſuch Effects, or ſo much thereof as will be of Value ſufficient to ſatisfy the Demand of the Plaintiffs, unto the ſaid Plaintiffs, upon their giving Security to the Clerk of this Court for the Return of ſuch Effects, in ſuch Manner, and to ſuch Perſons as the Court ſhall hereafter adjudge. And it is farther ordered that the ſaid Defendant (*Fowler*) do appear here on the firſt Day of the next Court, to anſwer the Plaintiffs Bill; and that a Copy of this Order be, within fifteen Days, inſerted in the *Virginia* GAZETTE, for two Months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed on ſome Lord's Day, immediately after divine Service, in the Church of the Pariſh of *Frederick*, in the County of *Frederick*; and be alſo poſted up at the front Door of the Capitol, in the City of *Williamſburg*.

BEN: WALLER.

For SALE, *and may be entered upon in* October *next*,

FOUR Hundred and fifty Acres of Land within three Miles of *Cabin Point*, well watered and timbered. Upon it is a tolerable good Dwelling houſe, two very fine Barns, all other neceſſary Outhouſes, with Apple and Peach Orchards. it is convenient to Church, and conſtant Mills. The Plantation is in Order for Cropping with three or four Hands, and would ſuit a Tradeſman. Long Credit will be allowed for greateſt Part of the Money; and the Land may be ſeen, at any Time, by applying to the Subſcriber on the Premiſes.

SAMPSON COLLIER.

To be SOLD, *on long Credit, the three following Tracts of* LAND, viz.

ONE Tract containing four Hundred Acres, lying in *Spotſylvania* County, on the Head of *Bluff* Run, about eighteen Miles from *Fredericksburg*. One other Tract lying in *Amherſt* County, on *Owen*'s Creek, containing four Hundred Acres; it is well timbered, and a good Soil for Tobacco and *Indian* Corn. One Tract lying in *Pittſylvania* County, on *Sycamore* Creek, near Captain *Benjamin Clemens*'s, containing two Hundred Acres; this is likewiſe good Tobacco Land. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe either of the above Tracts of Land may know the Terms by applying to Mr. *Charles Irving*, Merchant in *Albemarle* County, or to the Subſcriber in *Richmond* Town. The above Lands are the Property of *John Loving*, Senior, of *Amherſt* County, but made over by a Deed of Truſt to the Subſcriber. Two Years Credit, or longer if required, will be given, on Bond and approved Security.

Tf WILLIAM MITCHELL.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, at the Falls of *James* River, the Middle of laſt Month, a Negro Man named DAVY, belonging to the Hon. *William Byrd*, Eſquire, about thirty Years old, five Feet eight Inches high, and very ſtout made; he is of a yellow Complexion, has a down Look, and a Defect in ſome of his fore Teeth. He is ſuppoſed to be lurking about *Hanover* Town, *Peterſburg*, or gone towards *Carolina*. Whoever will apprehend the ſaid Fellow, and bring him to me, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward; and if taken out of the Colony, FIVE POUNDS. Tf DAVID PATTESON.

ALL Perſons may be ſupplied with this PAPER at 12*ſ.* 6*d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inſerted in it for 3*ſ.* the firſt Week, and 2*ſ.* each Week after.——**** All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition.